

Following is a summary of over 1,200 recommendations that were received from Task Force members, public workshops, public comment, key informant interviews, and documents submitted to the Task Force.^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12} This condensed list of recommendations is provided only to illustrate the breadth and scope of input received by the Task Force.

The Task Force has not approved this list of recommendations. Task Force staff endeavored to combine similar or duplicative recommendations and to group them for ease of review. This list includes many important public health recommendations - for example those related to lactation support and alcohol - that are not reflected in the Task Force recommendations.

Categories:

- A. Transportation
- B. Housing
- C. Workplace Wellness for State Employees
- D. Parks and Urban Greening
- E. Schools
- F. Program and Service Delivery
- G. Health Care
- H. Crime and Violence Prevention
- I. Alcohol
- J. Tobacco
- K. Healthy Food
- L. Drinking Water
- M. Land Use
- N. Environmental Quality
- O. Guidance Documents
- P. Health Impact Review
- Q. Collaboration
- R. Community Engagement
- S. Political Process
- T. Continue Health in All Policies

A. Transportation

Safety

- Encourage parking lots to be developed away from pedestrian and bicycle paths to decrease impediments to walking and biking.
- Adopt design standards for streets that ensure safety and mobility for pedestrian and non-motorized modes of transport.
- Develop pedestrian safety improvement programs to identify and improve safety at high-crash concentration locations involving pedestrians.
- Improve pedestrian striping and include standard safety upgrades in routine maintenance and striping projects.
- Work through the Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Program to institute a “Share the Road” campaign to elevate awareness around bicycle and pedestrian safety.
- Assess both the DMV’s California Driver Handbook and standard traffic school curriculum for information on pedestrian-related laws, collision factors, and defensive walking and make additions/revisions as necessary. Develop and provide complementary ongoing pedestrian safety education materials reinforced with public information programs.
- Encourage use of approved USDOT helmets. Establish opportunities for helmet exchange and discount certificates towards the purchase of a safer helmet.
- Establish a Pedestrian Safety Data Think Tank to improve and institutionalize pedestrian safety data collection and analysis.

Speed Limits

- Reduce the State highway system speed limits, or prioritize highways for speed limit reductions, based on motor vehicle injury/death rates and pollution levels.
- Reduce statewide speed limits in residential areas from 25mph to 20mph to drastically and immediately reduce pedestrian injuries.
- Develop a public education campaign to promote reduced speeds.
- Increase enforcement of and penalties for speeding.
- Allow local use of remote enforcement tools including speed cameras.
- Reduce and enforce maximum speed limits in urban areas.
- Incorporate pedestrian/cyclist/motorist injury risk in setting maximum road speeds.
- Collaborate on a set of evidence-based recommendations to reduce traffic-related injuries and deaths by 10 percent.
- Implement multi-pronged, evidence-based approaches to reducing roadway speeds.

Transportation Planning, Funding, and Programs

- Prioritize uniform application of existing policies to transform “designated” highways into pedestrian “friendly” Main Streets.
- Consider multimodal concurrency by establishing level of service standards that encourage development of a multimodal transportation system.
- Provide information about policies concerning bicycling to transportation professionals, including State and local agencies and transportation consultants.

- Improve data collection of pedestrian, bicycle, and multimodal trips.
- CalTrans should take the lead on developing transportation models that include short trips and measure/model walking and biking as well as incorporate safe routes to schools/work programs into the models.
- Provide age-appropriate instruction on pedestrian and bicycle safety in schools.
- Develop and implement motorcycle media campaigns such as “Ride like you’re invisible, not invincible!” using a social marketing approach and using new media.
- Make it a priority of the transportation element of the comprehensive plan to make improvements to the transportation infrastructure (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, etc.) around schools and on school routes.
- Ensure Caltrans District Application Review Committee members are trained in SR2S/SRTS principles and objectives, including environmental justice principles, and that each committee has members with experience in the area of health, engineering, education.
- Provide free public transportation to cooling centers during extreme heat events.
- Prioritize intra-agency education on policies and processes regarding highways and main streets so that all regions and their staff know them and can work proactively with cities.
- Within the transportation section of the comprehensive plan, provide for the creation and funding of an integrated network of paved pedestrian and bicycle paths that serve as an alternative to roadways and facilitate non-motorized travel to and through neighborhoods, shopping, parks, and schools.
- Fully account for and disclose the full public costs of vehicle ownership and use including the high cost of parking.
- Provide funding for transportation and sliding scale fee options to increase access to existing physical activity programs for underserved populations.

Transportation for Aging Populations

- Model future transit access to essential destinations, such as parks, health care facilities (business as usual vs. sustainable community strategies) and identify disparities, especially for aging populations.
- Continue to hold the yearly Senior Safe Mobility Summit.
- Provide statewide training, tools, and outreach to physicians and other healthcare providers on driving and dementia.
- Develop models for funding occupational therapist evaluation of older Californians’ functional driving skills.

B. Housing

Home Ownership

- Provider homebuyer assistance through support to community land trusts.

Location

- Create economic incentives for businesses and home owners to locate in areas with existing infrastructure.
- Use the split-rate property tax to encourage development on vacant or blighted pieces of land in existing communities.
- Require CDC guidance of affordable housing siting near busy roadways.
- When calculating congestion pricing, incorporate mitigation of impacts on low income households.
- Create special improvement districts for focused investment.
- In the housing element of the general plan, outline a method for encouraging housing development near public transit hubs.
- Ensure that regional housing proportions in the urban cores of a region match the location of the population.
- Make workplaces accessible to employees. Possible methods include: providing incentives for residents to live near where they work, and rewarding communities that create a balance between housing and jobs.

Housing Design and Maintenance

- Develop “healthy housing” standards and enforcement mechanisms that build on the State’s green building guidelines to ensure that all Californians live in health-promoting homes.
- Modernize and amend the minimum standards for housing based on established public health evidence, best practices in housing habitability requirements (e.g. Los Angeles, San Francisco), and model national housing codes. Consider statewide sources of funding (e.g., a fee on multi-family housing units) to support compliance efforts.
- Establish healthy housing guidelines.
- Require new/existing development to have land for a community garden.
- Create a mechanism for funding pre-emptive inspections of housing units rather than reactive housing code enforcement.
- Insert health language into State housing health codes.
- Integrate urban heat island mitigation strategies into the California Green Building Code, including cool roofs, cool pavements, and planting of shade trees.
- Ensure that regulations, subsidies, and incentives promote the development of diverse housing types and sizes (e.g., wheelchair accessible ground-floor units, intergenerational housing to address the growing older adult population/aging in place).

Housing Development

- Prioritize rehabilitation of existing housing, to make it safe and healthy for families instead of prioritizing funding for new construction because of lead, rodents, insects, asbestos, mold, deteriorated housing, etc.
- Facilitate programs to encourage home renovation and rehabilitation in existing neighborhoods. Adopt special rehabilitation building codes to regulate the renovation of existing structures. Provide programs to support weatherization, energy conservation, and other climate change beneficial improvements.
- Enlist local jurisdictions in implementing a regional fair-share housing allocation plan across metropolitan areas.
- Ensure affordable development in safe and healthy neighborhoods, with buffers from agriculture and industry, and the presence of potable water, sewer systems, sidewalks, and good air quality.
- Develop a comprehensive statewide policy to address affordability which could address environmental justice and equity concerns in health, land use and transportation planning.
- Especially in and around transit oriented developments, require rent control, restrictions on condo conversions, transfer taxes, and the protection or extension of existing affordability covenants, etc. to protect affordable housing stock and economically disadvantaged communities from impacts of gentrification.
- Achieve a marked increase in the quality and health of low income rental housing by setting aside 25 percent of WAP, LIEE, and LIHEAP funding specifically for publicly assisted rental housing.
- Prioritize mixed use developments with grocery stores when using Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. Provide tax credits for affordable housing sited near farmers' markets.
- The State should amend the minimum standards for housing based on established public health evidence, best practices in housing habitability requirements (e.g. Los Angeles, San Francisco), and model national housing codes. In the future, the State could also consider statewide sources of funding (e.g., a fee on multi-family housing units) to support compliance efforts, as well as continue to explore the establishment of indoor air quality standards.

Housing for Aging Populations

- Ensure senior housing developments include supportive structures/services, including case management services for disenfranchised seniors.
- Collaborate on aging in place focusing not on developing specific housing for the aged, but on soliciting input from residents regarding where they want to live in the future and allowing this to inform planning.
- Encourage aging in place for universal access to seniors, limited mobility populations in housing codes.

C. Workplace Wellness for State Employees

Wellness Programs

- Co-develop and disseminate resources and guidelines for workplace wellness to supplement current guidelines on occupational health.
- Offer state work-life support programs and provide incentives for state contractors to offer work-life support programs, such as child care at or near the workplace, wellness rooms, policies that allow bringing babies to work, and workplace concierge services.
- Purchase basic health monitoring equipment (such as blood pressure cuff and scale) and place it in a common location for employee use.
- Create incentives for employers to provide wellness programs with significant physical activity and healthy eating components. Encourage participation in wellness programs by offering financial incentives or including wellness programs as part of the employee benefit package.
- Support and promote physical activities through building facilities, including installing on-site lockers and showers; providing locked bicycle storage/cabinets; offering on-site or contracted exercise centers; assuring that stairwells are attractive, well lit, and prominently placed; and programming elevators to stop every few floors (as in the San Francisco Federal Building).
- Support and promote physical activities through programming and educational outreach to encourage the use of stairs, support employee walking programs, including walking meetings, promote the benefits of physical activity, and encourage physical activity at lunch time.
- Offer lower insurance premiums, cash rebates, vacation days, or other incentives for employees who can document participation in regular physical activity. Conduct health assessments. Provide flex time to encourage physical activity before or during the workday.
- Develop a bicycle fleet for State employee use.
- Provide a safe work environment by establishing and enforcing policies that establish zero-tolerance for bullying, assure appropriate lighting in all areas, maintain security, and create a reporting/immediate response system.
- The State can serve as a model for other local governments and businesses to follow to establish workplace wellness initiatives. Offering incentives for businesses and other government agencies to establish healthy workplaces, specifically for workers disproportionately affected by toxins and other adverse environmental issues in the workplace and where they live, can support improved health.
- Support tobacco cessation for state employees, through activities such as cessation support groups, promotion of the California Smokers' Helpline, and other outreach.
- In order to promote the health and wellness of state employees, build on programs that already exist at the state-level, including CalPERS' wellness program and CDPH MCAH's "Here is Where Healthy Starts" awards program, and at the national level, such as the national Fit WIC Project, a campaign that includes walking clubs, salad potlucks, health screenings, activity breaks, yoga, and other health-related classes for staff.

- Provide time off work for volunteering.

Healthy Eating

- Post nutrition information for all menus, menu boards, and food sold in worksite cafeterias or other areas.
- Increase access to fruits and vegetables, provide healthy options in vending machines and cafeterias, and eliminate sugar-sweetened beverages in vending machines in State worksites. Provide price incentives for the purchase of healthier food at worksite cafeterias, snack bars, and vending machines.
- Establish a farmers' market or community supported agriculture drop-off onsite or near government worksites.
- Offer healthy food and beverages at meetings and functions.
- Make educational materials available about healthy eating, including portion control and nutrients, at worksite concessions.
- Assure drinking water is available for staff and visitors throughout State facilities and worksites.
- Encourage employee gardens at or near worksites.
- Release policy memo to correct misperceptions regarding liability associated with exercise equipment in State building exercise facilities. Explore the feasibility of onsite gym equipment at State worksites or joint-use agreements to share established gym facilities within State buildings.
- Offer and require ongoing training, and offer consultation and marketing assistance through the Blind Vendors program to assure that cafeterias, snack stands, and vending machines meet or exceed State standards for healthy food.

Transportation

- Increase audio/video technology within state buildings and encourage telework possibilities to reduce driving.
- Weigh new State building locations based on accessibility to mass transit.
- Expand current policies and programs to increase walking, biking, and use of public transit to get to/from work. Allow scheduling flexibility to accommodate workers using public transit and active transit.
- Adjust the price of parking to incentivize active transportation choices.
- Expand and make the transit subsidy program more accessible and easy to participate (such as through payroll deduction).
- As a substitute for the Pre-Tax Parking benefit, create a Pre-Tax Health Enhancement Reimbursement Account program through which employees could set aside money for health club memberships and fitness classes, and certain qualifying purchases.
- Collaborate with employers and provide information and incentives for programs to minimize or decrease rush-hour congestion impacts.
- Install bike racks and lockers near worksites, shopping centers, transit hubs (public transportation), and other places that would encourage the use of a bicycle for transportation.

Waste Management

- Publish more information to the State website instead of providing hardcopy materials.
- Maximize the purchase of copiers and printers with duplex copying/printing capabilities.
- Eliminate the use of paper products with 100 percent virgin fiber content and switch to paper that contains the highest postconsumer recycled content feasible for each specific need, but no less than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency minimums for federal agencies.

D. Parks and Urban Greening

- Capitalize on CAL FIRE's urban forestry strategy for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions to improve neighborhood walkability and add value to disadvantaged communities via the social, economic, and environmental benefits of community trees.
- Ensure all residents have access to parks and green infrastructure and local agencies have resources to properly maintain these facilities.
- Use plants/trees that capture particulate matter well and are low in allergens.
- Develop standards and guidelines for urban greening for cities and towns.
- Develop incentive programs for planting of trees and create/implement existing policies that ensure preservation of existing trees and green space.
- Use parks to educate users about the impacts of climate change, and inspire them to make positive lifestyle changes that reduce climate change impacts.
- Modify average cost-pricing practices in utilities to better account for costs of expanding infrastructure in greenfield areas.
- Implement the state adaptation plan to help people and nature adapt to climate change: direct AB32 revenue to people and nature and prioritize nature-based adaptation "green infrastructure" strategies over "green infrastructure."
- Partner with nongovernmental organizations to acquire and protect land.
- Identify planning opportunities to increase access to green spaces, safe places to exercise, community gardens, etc.
- Develop parks in rural areas.
- Encourage the creation of mixed-use neighborhoods through zoning rules, incentives, and disincentives in the comprehensive plan.
- Coordinate and link local, state and federal planning on land conservation and development.
- Locate civic buildings in already developed areas (infill).
- Adopt and implement walkable community policies by increasing green space, championing alternative forms of transportation, and facilitating active living for all groups.

E. Schools

Physical Activity

- Adopt standards or encourage school districts to develop and implement physical education (PE) curricula that include the requirement that 50 percent of physical education instructional time be spent on moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA).
- Promote participation in the Governor's Challenge.
- Require the development and implementation of school PE curricula that emphasizes lifelong fitness activities over traditional sports activities.
- Encourage fitness by linking Fitnessgram results to student grades.
- Require that every K-12 student be enrolled in a physical education class during each term of the school year and that classes are held every day of the week.
- Provide regular in-service training to physical education teachers to enhance skills for increasing physical activity during PE classes.
- Encourage school districts to adopt and implement policies that protect student recess breaks for physical activity.
- Require or incentivize the creation of a Director of Physical/Health Education in all schools districts or counties with some minimum number of students.
- Update school physical education content standards to include the requirement of 50 percent of class time spent on moderate-to-vigorous physical activity.
- Require that elementary schools provide at least 30 minutes of recess during the school day so that students can be physically active.
- Dedicate staff time to monitor the required PE minutes and have oversight of district-level compliance with state physical education mandates.
- Provide funding to enhance physical activity facilities at schools such as adding bike racks or lockers, installing lights in outdoor fields, building walking trails on school grounds, school gardens, and maintaining well-equipped playing fields and physical activity centers.
- Work with appropriate partner agencies and organizations to train teachers on physical education and share best practices on how this can be done and the positive benefits of doing this. Integrate compliance monitoring into the Coordinated Compliance Monitoring process.
- Partner with the Network for Healthy California in reaching out to low-resource schools via the annual Governor's Challenge.
- Modify policies and practices to increase participation in foods assistance programs and provide referrals for free or low-cost physical activity resources, such as special gym programs, safe parks, community center classes, and Parks and Recreation department activities.
- Establish a bicycle safety improvement program, bicycle safety inspections, and bicycle safety public education for all age groups of road users; and increase bicycle helmet usage through education and promotion.

After School Physical Activity

- Encourage CDE to transform California's after-school landscape.
- Promote MVPA.

- Include nutrition education to align with the CA Health Education Content Standards, which group Nutrition and Physical Activity together to support obesity prevention.
- Make nutrition education, physical activity, and food security central themes in across-the-board practices that permeate after-school programs.
- Earmark existing after school funding for nutrition-related and/or physical activity programming. Training and technical support are needed, as well as resources that engage students and support the development of these skills. Build on the Healthy Behaviors Initiative's Exemplary Practices and develop the infrastructure to provide the training, technical assistance and coaching needed.
- CDE/ASPO could actively support the recommendations of the After School Network and its Nutrition and Physical Activity Subcommittee on how to implement the Governor's initiative.
- Promote and diffuse The Network's research-validated and/or evidence-based resources in schools, child development programs and after school programs (e.g., Power Play!, Harvest of the Month, etc.).
- Integrate more nutrition education into the Summer Food Program and encourage families to connect with summer youth organizations to prevent hunger.
- CDE and CDPH should work together to increase the number of schools participating in the Healthier US Schools Challenge and the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sport, and using best practices in afterschool programs for nutrition, physical activity and food security.

Educational Programming

- Promote efforts that demonstrate positive effects in closing the achievement gap. Collaborate on advancing strategies, addressing the major factors that inhibit the learning of all students.
- CDE should require home economics classes in schools (as they used to be in many regions). Home economics teaches basic life skills important to preventing obesity, such as family budgeting, checkbook balancing, and basic child care and child development.
- Develop guidance on school climate change and universal school-based violence prevention strategies.
- Provide parenting education for young people as a proactive means for preventing child abuse, substance abuse, and other kinds of violence.

School Siting

- Make changes to Title 5, California Code of Regulations as outlined in the California Ad Hoc Coalition for Healthy School Siting: Memo on California Department of Education and Healthy School Siting Policies.
- Modify state funding processes and school siting standards to preserve neighborhood schools and build new schools to a "community" level.
- Encourage and incentivize school districts to collaborate with local city and county planning agencies and governments on school siting.
- Streamline the approval process for school siting on infill.

- Encourage school districts to access currently available resources on school siting.
- Prohibit the siting of fast food and convenience stores within one-quarter mile of new or redeveloped school sites.
- Require, encourage, or provide incentives that schools undergoing renovation or building new facilities design parking lots to minimize interference with pedestrian or bicycle traffic.
- Better inform school districts and municipalities of the school siting flexibility already included in Title 5. While California does have *recommended* school site size minimums, these recommendations are very flexible. Additionally, CDE's own preliminary analysis of new school sites over recent years finds that on average these sites have been smaller than the CDE's recommended sizes (roughly 80 percent of recommended sizes).
- Increase the focus on existing schools in the state's school facility funding program, to encourage modernization and expansion of existing schools over siting new schools where appropriate.

Beverages in Schools

- Discourage or require the elimination of electrolyte replacement beverages in schools (ERBs) and recognize districts that have eliminated ERBs.
- Update the school Wellness Policy guidelines to discourage ERBs.
- Explore barriers or opportunities for schools to establish policies to create price disincentives for sugar-sweetened beverages and other unhealthy foods sold on campus.
- Promote drinking tap water to students. Ensure that all schools have water fountains that work and provide safe, drinkable water. Encourage schools to upgrade water fountains so that reusable bottles can easily be filled.
- Encourage schools to eliminate sugar-sweetened beverages and ensure that healthy choices are available at vending machines.

School Food Policies

- Require or encourage schools to close campuses during the school day in order to increase participation in school meal programs.
- Provide locally grown fruit and vegetable snacks to all children.
- Increase participation in school lunch and school breakfast for eligible students.
- Explore the feasibility of a statewide waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture for universal school breakfasts in qualifying schools/districts.
- Develop a guide to packing a healthy field trip lunch for children visiting state parks on school field trips.
- Reinstate the Garden in Every School Initiative.
- Explore the ability to increase the State contribution to school meals reimbursements by 15 cents per meal within three years. Protect the existing state contribution to Child Nutrition Programs from any further cuts.
- Require that nutrition information be either posted or appear on the food labels of all food sold on school grounds or at school-sponsored events.

- Develop organic standards for food in schools.
- Develop right-to-know policies for parents to know if food is grown organically or with Integrated Pest Management.
- Integrate Farm to School and School Garden Network practices into existing and future USDA and other Federal initiatives.
- Expand the number of schools with access to kitchens and other Farm-to-School infrastructure, by creating incentives for having kitchens on-site, requiring at least one kitchen per district, and identifying existing infrastructure resources.
- Ban the marketing of food and beverages and competitive food sales on school grounds to disallow the soft drink and snack industries' access to schools.
- Develop a policy that specifically permits, requires, or encourage recess to be scheduled before lunch, not after lunch; if permit or encourage, market the idea with teachers, administrators and school nutrition leadership.
- Expand partnerships and solicit funding to diffuse best practices and resources advanced by the CA School Garden Network and the CA Farm to School Taskforce.
- Provide free breakfast and/or free lunch to all students, regardless of their eligibility for free or reduced price meals. Mandate schools with severe need for free breakfast to provide breakfast in the classroom, instead of before school in the cafeteria and take a proactive role to establish 'Breakfast in the Classroom' programs. Support and encourage schools to establish alternative methods of serving breakfast such as offering "Grab and Go" breakfast products, extending the time for offering breakfast, and universal breakfast.
- California schools should be mandated to use fresh food money to buy fresh locally produced fruit instead of juice.
- Require the development and implementation of nutritional standards so that all foods and beverages available on school campuses and at school events are consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans or other nutrient standards.
- Develop culinary academies in vocational high schools and training or apprenticeships on healthy cooking.
- Amend the Education Code to ensure that nonprofit school foodservice proceeds are used to upgrade nutrition programs for operation and/or improvement of the school food services and nutrition education (change the language to be consistent with 7 CFR 210.14 (a)). Add language allowing nutrition education to be included as an allowable expenditure of any excess funds (currently does not allow for these funds to be used "for any educational purpose"). Clarify that "nutrition education" may occur in classrooms, cafeterias, gardens, schoolwide, or with community partners.
- All State agencies serving families with children should provide education on the benefits of breakfast and the alternative options for breakfast service, including breakfast in the classroom.
- Require public posting and parent notification of relevant school wellness policies, including food and beverage contracts.
- Create a nutrition policy for before- and after-school programs.

F. Program and Service Delivery

Social Services

- Promote Positive Parenting and relationship support in child care settings by, for example, increasing parent engagement.
- Implement statewide policies for subsidizing the purchase of bicycles as a part of the Welfare to Work Program.
- Prioritize, encourage, and incentivize the use of evidence-based programs, policies and strategies, where appropriate.
- Child care for children birth to five should be included in regulation development and the current draft of the Quality Improvement Rating System (CAEL-QIS) for child care to give necessary attention to the importance of health issues for developing children.
- Promote better policies around nutrition and physical activity environments and attachment relationships in child care settings. Early childhood educators do a great job, but their focus is education and not health. We need to better inform this group and need the support from public health programs to do it.

Youth Development

- Promote and disseminate successful youth development, engagement and empowerment strategies integrating nutrition and physical activity in the CalServe Initiative (Service Learning) and California Partnership Academies (high school).
- Establish protocols and guidance on recognizing and addressing trauma in students.
- Identify and implement best practices to keep pregnant and parenting teens in school.
- Assist in building the education pedagogy evidence base for youth-focused interventions in schools, after school and in child development centers/programs.

G. Health Care

- Require or provide incentives for health insurance companies and health management organizations to include preventive services related to nutrition as part of their benefit packages.
- Use recently completed online survey to assess what local Community Action Agencies and their partners are doing to address health/network with health partners, then identify potential areas for collaboration/expansion.
- Incorporate pending health care reform regulation prevention provisions into policies.
- Resume funding for adult day health care centers.
- Reduce transportation barriers to accessing services by having medical care providers prescribe and dispense at the same location, and by providing transportation vouchers for adolescents to access FamilyPACT services.
- Require that licensed health care professionals demonstrate annual influenza vaccination and other vaccines during epidemics as a requisite for licensure and re-licensure.

- Eliminated copay for services for children.
- Develop methods to ensure that everyone has access to a medical home.
- Develop a process of public oversight for the Department of Mental Health Care Services.
- Long-term reform of the long-term care continuum, including IHSS.
- Managed Care, CHDP, and Federally Qualified Health Centers should adopt, monitor and ensure provider's use of BMI percentile documentation and counseling for nutrition and physical activity during the measurement year.
- Develop health care worker electronic passport documenting where holder is authorized to work.
- Develop a brochure for doctors to distribute or post in waiting rooms that explains links between parks and health and how to access parks, and links to findrecreation.parks.ca.gov.
- Take full advantage of health prevention provisions in the Affordable Care Act.
- Improve maternity care practices in birthing hospitals through the adoption of the Baby-Friendly Ten Steps Hospitals Initiative to Successful Breastfeeding or the California Model Hospital Policies, and widespread implementation and enforcement of workplace lactation support policy (California Labor Code 1030).

H. Crime and Violence Prevention

- Develop an integrated "first-stop" website to serve as a gateway to key violence prevention information for local constituencies.
- Launch a comprehensive and cross-disciplinary training effort for State staff on effective violence prevention practices.
- Expand resources available for probation departments to incorporate evidence-based practices.
- Enhance coordination across relevant State agencies in support of local efforts to prevent violence by streamlining violence prevention and reduction programs in State government, consolidating, and when appropriate, integrating funding streams, and developing common Request for Proposals for funding violence prevention and related efforts.
- Increase and improve lighting in neighborhoods.
- Develop guidance on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and other design principles and encourage general plans to include the themes commonly associated with CPTED in the normal review process for development proposals.
- Develop guidance on housing design elements that reduce crime and violence.
- Develop action steps to improve local access to State data and to integrate data reporting requirements and operating systems.
- Clarify opportunities within community planning grants to address violence.
- Encourage State agencies that have client services to identify tools and educational materials for populations at-risk for domestic violence.
- Create killing-free communities, or at least killing-free zones within larger communities.

- Develop guidance on hiring formerly incarcerated individuals; provide training and supports to organizations who hire formerly incarcerated individuals; provide models and examples to reduce barriers to hiring the formerly incarcerated.
- Establish comprehensive reentry plans for all incarcerated individuals, which include quality mental health services, substance abuse treatment, GED and higher education attainment, and job training, and coordinate release with appropriate and adequate services.
- Establish a state-level interagency coordinating group, led or co-led by CDPH. Include other state agencies, such as: Attorney General, Alcohol and Drug Programs, Housing and Community Development, Education, and Emergency Medical Services Authority.

I. Alcohol

- Regulate the siting of alcohol retail and alcohol advertising near parks/playgrounds, educational institutions, community centers, other sensitive sites, and government-owned properties.
- Increase the price of alcohol.
- Alcohol prevention policies should be developed to include the recent recommendations of the FASD Task Force.
- Revenue policies that acknowledge, as San Diego's Board of Supervisors has done, the costs in the state budget due to alcohol and the need for setting alcohol taxes at a level that is equitable so that alcohol users are responsible for the public costs of their use.
- Implement universal prenatal screening for alcohol and other drugs under Medi-Cal financed prenatal care, using Washington State's model and the recommendations of the report issued by CDPH, prepared by Ira Chasnoff.

J. Tobacco

Smoking Cessation

- Provide mental health services clients with educational materials that link tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure to chronic diseases, such as asthma, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.
- Integrate a tobacco cessation referral system into mental health assessment and services, including promotion of the California Smokers' Helpline.
- Advocate at federal level for federal match of state dollars expended on cessation quit-lines and cessation pharmacotherapy.
- Include the Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set measure - Medical Assistance with Smoking Cessation as a required measure that Medi-Cal plans should monitor.
- Promote the California Smokers' Helpline's health care provider trainings on best practices for tobacco cessation to Medi-Cal providers.
- Require that Medi-Cal Managed Care plans integrate best practices for tobacco cessation treatment, including identification of smokers through an electronic medical records system and promoting treatments. Require that Medi-Cal work with the California Smokers' Helpline to streamline the nicotine replacement therapy voucher process to decrease barriers to access.

- Require and fund alcohol and other drug and mental health treatment programs to address nicotine dependency.
- Reach migrant and seasonal farm workers and American Indians with tobacco cessation messages and services and promote cessation resources within the Community Services Block Grant funded Community Action Agencies, and the American Indian and Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Programs.

Smoke Free Policies

- Explore incentives for multi-unit housing developments that include smoke-free policies and explore requiring that smoke-free housing options be incorporated into developments.
- Require or incentivize the premises, inside and out, of licensed health care, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes to be smoke-free at all times.
- Work with developers and providers of existing housing to encourage the adoption of smoke-free policies for multi-unit housing, and provide model smoke-free lease agreements.
- Require or incentivize all indoor worksites/campuses owned or leased by a government agency (including those operated by tribes) to be smoke-free at all times.
- Expand the California State law that prohibits tobacco use on the grounds of State mental hospitals (AB 3010, 2008 Blakeslee) to include prohibition of tobacco use at local county mental health facilities.
- Require that any business that provides immunizations (e.g., flu shots) cannot also engage in the sale or marketing of tobacco products.
- Require that the U.S. Housing and Urban Development recommendation to implement non-smoking policies be incorporated into some or all of California's public housing.
- Adopt and enforce smoke-free parks and beaches policies.
- Educate mental health providers on dangers of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Limit the density of tobacco retailer outlets in low-income neighborhoods.
- Enforce existing laws regarding smoking within given distance of State building entrances and windows.
- Ban all smoking in California.
- Prosecute someone for attempted murder for secondhand smoke.
- Establish individuals as ineligible for publicly funded health care if they have a history of smoking.

Youth exposure to secondhand smoke and youth initiation of smoking behaviors

- Require or incentivize that premises, inside and out, of licensed child care centers and children's residential facilities (e.g., commercial and non-profit child care centers, crisis nurseries, youth group homes, transitional living centers) be 100 percent tobacco-free 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Limit the proximity of tobacco retailer outlets to no closer than 1,000 feet from schools and other youth sensitive areas.
- Establish a Tobacco Retail Licensing fee to reduce tobacco availability to minors.

Tobacco Education

- Encourage interagency collaboration to test and develop messaging that raises awareness and motivates policy, system, and environmental level interventions to reduce the harmful public health and environmental impact of tobacco waste in California.
- Update "Reducing Toxic Air Pollutants in California's Communities" brochure to include Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC).
- Provide education to staff and contractors that environmental tobacco smoke is classified as a toxic air contaminant.
- Prioritize the concept of healthy housing and spread message that healthy housing is smoke-free housing.
- Require that farmers' markets that are certified WIC and SNAP, must prohibit smoking.
- Establish a tobacco-free policy in State parks and recreation services to help prevent children from swallowing cigarette butts and fires from starting accidentally.
- Award bonus points in competitive programs for multi-family housing developments that include smoke-free policies.
- Include language in the California Green Building Code regarding smoke-free environments; do not allow ventilation systems to substitute for smoke-free requirements when determining "green" certification, such as through LEED.
- Stop issuing licenses to retail tobacco shops that allow on-site smoking (cigar bars/lounges).
- Support statewide legislation to minimize/eliminate public exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. This is in line with TAC Identification and Control Act (AB 1807, Tanner 1983). Encourage the immediate release of the revised Risk Reduction Plan (related to Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant).
- Discuss legal promulgation of smoke-free multi-unit housing regulations based on environmental tobacco smoke's status as a toxic air contaminant.

K. Healthy Food

Food Labeling and Marketing

- Require that nutrition labels appear on all fresh meat and poultry products.
- Require restaurants to provide nutrition information.
- Provide incentives for restaurants and/or grocery stores to adopt a nutrition labeling system to identify food items that meet certain nutrition standards.
- Promote legislation to require labeling of produce origin so that purchasers can select local produce if desired.
- Increase regulation of food marketing and product placement, particularly for unhealthy foods marketed to children. Consider supporting a national ban on advertising targeting young children ages 2 - 8 on television (this is effectively done in Europe).

- Implement sales tax for foods and beverages of minimal nutritional value and direct accumulated funds toward health promotion.

Breastfeeding

- Enforce the California Lactation Accommodation Law, requiring that State contractors provide documentation that they are meeting this Law.
- Ensure State buildings have a lactation room or private room for expelling breast milk, women are allowed flexibility in work schedules to expel breast milk, and refrigeration for breast milk is available.
- Consider incentivizing breastfeeding support measures that go beyond the California Lactation Accommodation Law, such as providing flexible work schedules, phased return to work after leave, job-sharing, working from home, part-time work with a benefits package, variable start and end times for the workday, on-site daycare and lactation consultant services for breastfeeding mothers.
- Exempt breastfeeding mothers from jury duty.
- Provide funding to WIC clinics to purchase breast pumps for loan to program participants.
- Eliminate promotion of infant formula in California hospitals.
- Require all healthcare professionals who provide maternal and childcare services to undergo training in lactation support.
- Encourage adoption and implementation of Babies at Work policies to support exclusively breastfeeding mothers.
- Require or provide incentives for insurance companies and health management organizations to provide coverage for telephone or in-person lactation consultation post-delivery.
- Identify and encourage model programs that promote breastfeeding.
- Require or provide incentives for the establishment of breastfeeding policies at childcare facilities that provide for safe storage and procedures for using expressed breast milk, following parent's instructions to feed only breast milk, and provide a place onsite for mothers to breastfeed.
- Exempt materials that are manufactured for the purpose of initiating, supporting, or sustaining breastfeeding from the state sales tax.
- Require that all schools providing training to healthcare professionals integrate breastfeeding training into current curriculum.
- Include breastfeeding promotion in all state wellness programs in the workplace, including weight loss, smoking cessation, exercise, and stress reduction.
- Develop incentive programs that encourage employers to be breastfeeding-friendly.

Procurement and Vending

- State agencies, school systems, and other public institutions should reform procurement and vendor contracting practices to support the availability of local, healthy foods. Consider building incentives into the new procedures that prioritize bids from contractors able to provide local food, and establish a minimum percentage of food that must be locally produced. Create a system to track and report how much locally produced food is being purchased.
- Assure that Senator Torlakson's sunshine bill requiring public notification of food service and vending contracts is being enforced.
- Create incentives and work with existing or new small businesses, retailers, and farmers' markets, especially in underserved areas, to stock and promote healthier food, like fruits and vegetables.
- Identify planning and zoning opportunities to encourage grocery store siting in underserved communities in order to increase access to healthy foods.
- Review and identify local ordinances and zoning requirements that inhibit mobile vending of healthy food and provide technical assistance, templates, handbooks, model ordinances, success stories, and/or policy descriptions for drafting zoning and General Plans that promote healthy food access.
- Work with the retail food industry to find creative ways to encourage the development of grocery outlets in low-income communities.
- Change permitting laws so that micro-markets (like farm stands) are allowed in residential markets.

"Food to Where You Are" Programs

- Remove legal barriers to community and urban gardens, fruit/vegetable vending, and farmers' markets by preempting local ordinances/zoning requirements that impede produce-vending operations.
- Encourage ordinances allowing micro-markets (mobile fruit and vegetable vendors / farm stands) in residential neighborhoods. Provide easy access to fruits and vegetables through farmers' markets, neighboring produce markets, and optional delivery to workplace.
- Target legislation and designate funds for the highest-need communities in order to eliminate food deserts and increase access to healthy foods, including full-service grocery store development in low-income neighborhoods.
- Encourage United States Department of Agriculture to allow Specialty Crop Block Grant funds to be used to purchase equipment such as mobile fresh fruit and vegetable vans.
- Streamline permitting processes for fruit vendors.
- Support food hubs to enable small and medium-sized local growers to participate in broader distribution and get their produce to institutional buyers.
- Develop sample policies that establish criteria for, and encourage purchasing from, local farmers in institutions across the state, including employers, schools, prisons, hospitals, and grocery vendors.
- Allow and encourage food banks to acquire blemished produce that would otherwise go to waste.

- Provide assistance to small, local farmers to install technology that increases food safety and establish other food safety programs.
- Encourage right to farm ordinances in general plans.
- Work with communities to develop programs that support local agriculture, reduce transportation requirements, and ensure greater access, especially in low-income communities
- Develop zoning requirements that create transit routes (sidewalks, pedestrian malls, bicycle paths) from all neighborhoods to grocery stores and food assistance providers.

School and Community Gardens & Orchards

- Make compost and water available for free or low-cost to community gardens.
- Establish and implement community composting initiatives to support local farms or community and school gardens.
- Develop and transition vacant and/or underutilized government-owned lots to community gardens and enforce land use protections for urban agriculture, community gardens, and farmers' markets.
- Create a topical plan for community gardens and urban agriculture.
- Increase access to land for community gardens by providing allowances for organizations to lease government-owned property that cannot be developed.
- Encourage schools to incorporate vegetable/fruit gardening and cooking lessons into health classes for elementary and high school children. Incorporate farm-to-school into the educational curriculum.
- Incorporate provisions for land and water use, duration of use, and sale of items grown, in city and county general and redevelopment plans.
- Establish an interagency school, urban farming, and community garden task force to develop specific action plans.
- Encourage every community in California to produce an urban greening plan that is linked to their general plan.

Meal Assistance Programs

- Expand available funding for healthy lunch programs for seniors, and encourage preparation of ethnically diverse foods in these programs.
- Provide funding to expand acceptance of state and federal food assistance programs at farmers' markets.
- Encourage and promote the use of CalFresh at farmers' markets. Methods include providing funding for equipment purchase that would allow the use of electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards and piloting a program like New York City's "Health Bucks" program (gives \$2 for purchase of fruit and vegetables at farmers' markets to those who spend \$5 with an EBT debit card at a farmers' market).
- Create incentives for purchasing fruits and vegetables with food assistance program funds.
- Encourage the continued development and expansion CalFresh modernization efforts and policy modifications that can expand access and increase

participation, including streamlining the eligibility process, greater use of technology, identification of barriers to enrollment, eliminating finger imaging, improving timely processing of applications, and the implementation of relevant federal waivers.

- Expand eligibility for CalFresh to those under 133 percent or 200 percent of the Federal poverty level.
- Ask the United States Department of Agriculture to allow food stamp program extension waivers for vulnerable populations, including former foster children and census workers.
- Automate data matches to facilitate direct certification of student eligibility for free and reduced price lunch if family eligible for CalFresh. Current data-matching program should be expanded to SCHIP and other programs that reach low-income children, such as the foster care program.
- Create infrastructure to allow for a dedicated fruit and vegetable allocation as part of CalFresh benefits.
- Increase enrollment of all food assistance programs.

Farming

- Require more transparency and public awareness of agribusiness practices that affect soils and animals.
- Consider implications of a warming climate and how California agriculture can best adapt to these changes, including evaluation of new crop varieties, assessment of impacts of severe weather events, and adequate preparation for the arrival of new pests.
- Educate farmers regarding benefits of agricultural easements and how to establish one.
- Hold a series of meetings across California to discuss legacy issue of farmland and succession planning for farms.
- Brownfield remediation resources for urban agriculture.
- Mandate mitigation of farmland development through methods such as buying land as easements or paying into a land trust fund.
- Support urban-rural roundtables to discuss urban foodsheds and access to healthy foods, such as those held in San Francisco and Los Angeles.
- Eliminate or override local restrictions of front-yard gardens and allow resident ownership of chickens, ducks, rabbits, beehives, and other domesticated animals.
- Support new technologies and measures to detect invasive species introductions early.

L. Drinking Water

- Commit resources and work with the California Water Quality Monitoring Council to ensure clean, potable drinking water.
- Promote drinking tap water instead of bottled water by providing public information on water quality and increasing access to drinking fountains on government-run properties.

- Increase water infrastructure in schools and unincorporated areas.
- Coordinate and integrate regulatory and enforcement efforts to ensure that all California communities have access to safe and affordable drinking water including prioritizing funding for low-income communities with sub-standard water quality or with other water-related public health threats (e.g., insufficient wastewater treatment, insufficient storm drainage, etc.); prioritizing and encouraging local, regional and state level planning to facilitate the delivery of safe and affordable drinking water and wastewater treatment services to low-income communities; and developing (and reviewing existing) groundwater protection measures to ensure that drinking water resources are protected (include measures to monitor and regulate pesticide and fertilizer contamination of drinking water resources).
- Indicate potable water through signs at the front of schools, parks, signs on drinking fountains, etc. to ensure residents of unincorporated areas know whether publicly-available water is potable.
- CALGreen should collaborate with other partners to draft a graywater and nonpotable water reuse section for the California Graywater Standards (Chapter 16A).

M. Land Use

General

- Establish zoning restrictions limiting fast food outlets within a specified distance of schools, youth facilities, playgrounds, and hospitals.
- Articulate and promote sound land use planning as it relates to wildland and wildland/urban interface fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.
- Mandate improvement to current infrastructure when cities approve annexations of new areas.
- Create a “follow the dollars” community mapping project that tracks public investments in schools, parks, hospitals, and other neighborhood amenities for the purpose of identifying disparities in the allocation of infrastructure support.

Encourage Joint Use

- Provide guidance to school districts/superintendents regarding existing state law that provides liability protection.
- Incorporate incentives for joint use in funding and construction of new schools. Specifically, explore statute changes to allow for the use of State joint use bond funds for outdoor recreational facilities/spaces and to allow local partners more flexibility in fulfilling the required 50 percent local share match for use of these joint use funds.
- Encourage the joint use of parks, open space lands, and recreational facilities between schools and communities for purposes of moderate to vigorous physical activity, gardening, and other recreation opportunities.
- Explore the feasibility of allowing joint use of state properties for community gardens.

- Actively promote the use of school parking lots and school yards as sites for farmers' markets. Generate guidance for school administrators' use.
- Apply equity criteria to existing joint use funding streams.
- Establish a statewide interagency taskforce to delineate actions each agency could take to advance joint use policy (of all public facilities) and practice with a particular focus on overcoming issues of liability, operations and maintenance, and equity.
- Explore methods to incentivize public-private partnerships to support joint use maintenance and operations, such as tax write-offs for adopting a joint use facility.
- Encourage the expansion of the use of joint use agreements with local city, county and state government facilities. Explore joint use agreements for kitchen facilities, garden facilities, fitness, and shower and changing areas.
- Develop model language for bonds incorporating requirements for joint use.
- Prioritize or provide bonus points for new school funding applications that incorporate joint use.
- Incentivize cities to change how developer fees are distributed to communities to ensure that low-resource neighborhoods receive fees for updating, building, and maintaining parks and playgrounds.
- Seek federal funding sources and encourage local agencies to apply for available federal funds for joint use.

"Complete Streets"

- Adopt "complete streets" guidelines for general plans and for retrofitting and development of new streets in the earliest phases of design, when appropriate and feasible.
- Incorporate trees and natural drainage systems into "complete streets" designs.
- Reconcile tensions between first-responder access needs and other safety concerns to promote better overall injury prevention outcomes.
- Identify and map the current and future potential for the extent of "complete streets" improvements.
- Cross-train Caltrans employees involved with roadway design, planning, construction, and maintenance, other State agency, and local agencies on the range of benefits of and approaches to "complete streets."
- Provide incentives and funding for "complete streets."
- Support and expand the California Bicycle Coalition Complete Streets Sub-Committee to develop a curriculum and design standards for "complete streets," traffic calming, safe intersection design, and appropriate vehicle speeds.
- Build trails and sidewalks that provide safe and continuous access for all users.

Smart Growth, Infill, and Brownfield Development

- Conduct smart growth audits.
- Provide financial incentives to aid the development of smart growth projects and prioritize growth projects and programs that foster smart growth in the allocation of federal housing and community development block grant (and other) funds.

- Encourage demand for smart growth through consumer incentives. Facilitate the financing of mixed-use properties.
- Engage political support for improved coordination on approval of smart growth projects.
- Cluster freight facilities near ports, airports, and rail terminals and mitigate their impacts on the surrounding communities.
- Offer incentives that encourage local communities to increase density.
- Support regional planning efforts to encourage compact communities.
- Adopt smart growth codes to parallel existing conventional development codes.
- Facilitate the increased use of SMART codes and form-based codes.
- Establish model state-level design standards and codes to encourage compact building design that can be adopted by local communities.
- Conduct an "infill checkup" to evaluate and prioritize infill and brownfield sites for redevelopment.
- Strengthen current State and local brownfields programs.
- Encourage infill development by providing bonus points or other incentives in funding applications, prioritizing infill in infrastructure programming, and improving collaboration.
- Ensure that federal EPA funds for mitigating brownfields become available to support space for recreation and community gardens.

N. Environmental Quality

Air Quality

- Require school districts to have a comprehensive indoor and outdoor air quality policy that supports schools in implementing best practices and puts plans in place to include no-pesticide policies and building materials with low volatility.
- Use real-time air quality monitoring data to inform local policy and individual behavior related to vehicle idling and outdoor activity.
- Require that new truck routes be established away from schools, hospitals, and residential areas.
- Reduce fees for prescribed burns.
- Forum/symposium to discuss tension between air quality health impacts and affordability when siting housing near freeways.
- Add a traffic-related criterion to California Breathing AIR Health Awards.
- Collaborate with air districts and MPOs to set SB 375 targets, integrate SB 375 strategies into air quality plans, and support MPO efforts to develop Sustainable Communities Strategies.
- Increase focus on diesel exhaust in high-traffic areas of Oakland, in collaboration with the Ditching Dirty Diesel Idling Committee.
- Develop joint letter setting context and discouraging interpretation of ARB's land use guidance as black and white.
- Form a task force to develop a plan for on-farm mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and seek funding for that plan within broader climate legislation.
- Conduct a health impact assessment that includes provisions for strengthening regional food systems, decreasing long-distance transportation, and high-density

livestock production (feedlots, large dairies) as part of air quality mitigation efforts.

- Make recommendations that would require the California Air Resources Board and the State Air Quality Management Districts to update their procedures and requirements for certification of new alternative technologies. Require that all Environmental Impact Reports must include mitigation that uses MACT and Zero Emissions Technologies. Currently new emerging technologies cannot be certified because certification procedures do not exist and are difficult to develop.

Forest and Wildfires

- Hold a forum or complete a health impact assessment to compare health impacts of wildfire with impacts of controlled burns/fuel management activities.
- Reduce the conversion of forest land into residential developments that decrease the forest capacity to store carbon, and place forests in the wilderness-urban interface at greater risk for wildfires while increasing the need for expensive measures to prevent useful fires or protect human populations from wildfires that would otherwise be allowed to burn and maintain forest health.

Pesticide Regulation

- Allow local municipalities to regulate stricter pesticide rules than the State.
- Create stricter regulations for pesticide use in high-density, urban areas.
- Expand the EPA's Green Chemistry program to include pesticides and expand coordination between State agencies.
- Support sustainable agriculture production strategies and research that help farmers remain competitive and viable, such as organic, integrated pest management, season extension technologies, and nutrient management programs, creating incentives for farmers to incorporate organic processes into food productive, and providing guidance and assistance to help farms shift from conventional practices to organic methods.
- Use chemical-free pest management and lawn care for government-owned properties.

O. Guidance Documents

- Encourage, provide guidance, and offer technical support where appropriate to enhance local jurisdictions' abilities to develop general plans that include healthy and sustainable design and policy objectives.
- Design spaces to reduce crime by making sure that the design ensures users of the space are visible rather than concealed, designating neighborhood centers, guiding the public through clearly delineated spaces, maximizing efficient use of historic downtown centers, preserving unused public school buildings for future use as schools, redeveloping strip malls as part of an urban village, zoning for higher density around community centers, and co-locating and jointly using park, recreation, and school facilities.
- General Plans can facilitate design and planning that promotes: transit use and bicycle and pedestrian access, the inclusion of smaller parks, facilities for

multiple uses, a high quality system of trails, preservation of open space, and shared use of school facilities.

- General plans can encourage safe multimodal transportation by considering pedestrians, bicycles, and drivers in parking lot design, implementing road diets where appropriate to enhance safety and efficiency through smaller streets, coordinating with schools to enhance safe routes to school, featuring shorter blocks, designating a right-of-way hierarchy for streets to promote pedestrian friendly design, designing pedestrian crossings, employing traffic calming techniques, and encouraging shared parking.
- General plans can increase pedestrian and bicycle activity by providing consideration for these users in planning and locating public facilities within walking distance of transit stop, placing schools in walkable neighborhoods, increasing bicycle and pedestrian safety on arterials, providing bicycle racks in the design of spaces, prioritizing connectivity, including trees in streetscape design.
- General plans should also require accessible facilities for all residents, plan complete streets, plan for public transit services, provide flexibility by establishing zoning overlay districts, pursue transit-oriented development, reduce parking requirements and/or set maximum parking standards, retrofit existing streets as opportunities arise, use pedestrian-level lighting for safety, and provide design guidelines for pedestrian-oriented business districts.
- Require more frequent updating of General Plans.
- Develop and disseminate resources and guidance to assist local governments with the creation of healthy general plans, including incorporating health into existing documents, and developing a checklist for healthy general plans.
- Encourage local governments to weave health throughout general plans instead of inclusion of separate health element.
- Encourage the adoption of agricultural elements in General Plans to address food access.
- Draft guidance for including health in general plans in collaboration with the state public health department (and other interested stakeholders). Include this guidance in state-issued General Plan Guidelines, and monitor and track the inclusion of health issues in adopted plans through the California Planners' Book of Lists annual survey.
- Require a public health element in county and city general plans.
- Convene a multi-department group to address the best means of incorporating health analysis into General Plans, and identifying highest-impact health promotion measures.
- Align state, regional and local work around HiAP and other SGC goals by making regional and local entities accountable to the state general plan. The general plan should be a complete governance tool, with requirements that regional and local entities report on their work toward that general plan annually; this reporting should be a requirement for state grants (or there should be some other repercussion for failure to comply).

P. Health Impact Review

- Apply health impact assessment (HIA) principles to analysis of budgetary and legislative decisions.
- Develop tools for modeling and monetizing health impacts and their magnitude.
- Add health impact analysis to all bill analysis templates similar to current practices for fiscal impact.
- Begin conducting health impact analyses; agencies could select 2-3 pilot initiatives where they commit to applying the best available evidence to judge health impacts and the distribution of those impacts.
- Develop the quantitative methods (e.g., indicators, forecasting models) for judging health impacts, and then use those tools in their analyses.
- Require that grant applicants over a certain budget to some subset of agencies include a systematic health analysis (e.g., assessment of health indicators, application of a healthy development checklist) of their project and plan proposals. Provide pilot funding for several organizations to model this.
- Mandate health impact assessments be performed on all environmental impact reports.
- Build capacity among State agencies to collaborate on health impact assessment.
- Mandate the preparation of a health impact assessment as part of the CEQA process.
- State Office of Planning and Research elaborates on the role of CEQA in assessing health by confirming that health impacts must be analyzed under CEQA, by creating a HIA/EIA resource documenting experience, knowledge, legal clarifications to integrate health, and examples, by developing guidance on how “health” should be interpreted and assessed in CEQA at different scales (e.g., project, plan, policy), by identifying opportunities to improve health analyses based on what EIRs are currently lacking, and by integrating health impact questions, analytic methods, and mitigation strategies into existing OPR guidance for CEQA analysis.
- Conduct economic and financial research on the expected return on investment from investing in environmental change for obesity and chronic disease prevention.
- Encourage the use of health impact assessments in developing local general plans.
- Provide guidance for health impact analysis. Work with the Attorney General to expand CEQA review and comments to local agencies to include comments on other planning and assessment documents that address climate change, crime and violence, and health.
- Mandate health impact assessment on all transportation or housing projects (above a given threshold or value).
- Broaden the use of Health Impact Assessments in evaluating the state's financial plans.
- Provide technical guidance explaining how local jurisdictions can identify, analyze and mitigate health impacts encountered in the CEQA review of common

projects. Revise the CEQA checklist (Appendix G of the Regulations for CEQA) to include the identification of the most commonly encountered potential health impacts.

- Expand CEQA or develop a similar required procedure that local planning departments must complete on all projects that assesses human health impacts, and a process and standards for preventing negative health impacts. Alternatively, establish incentives to accomplish desired outcome.
- Develop a checklist of health issues to be used to review community development proposals and incorporate the use of health impact assessments.
- Integrate HIA into other impact assessments so as to not add new layer of screening for development projects.
- Require HIA on big-ticket projects.
- Collaborate to develop clear guidance on the use of CEQA processes to evaluate health impacts.
- Mandate that a health analysis (e.g., HIA) be conducted in State-funded transportation and housing projects and plans.
- Require social equity/health impacts in all policies/practices (similar to the King county/Seattle Model), including increasing awareness of how different sectors impact equity (co-benefits); developing goals, principles, key indicators, and criteria to assess equity; and requiring agencies to apply goals and indicators to programs/policies.
- Prioritize funding decisions at some subset of agencies using a broad set of health impacts (e.g., air quality, noise, injury/fatality, access to jobs, parks, retail and services, social cohesion) as core criteria in the distribution of funding. Criteria could be based on environmental health risks (e.g., air, noise, water, traffic safety, etc.) and health-supporting infrastructure to encourage active transport (e.g., schools, food retail, transport, parks, etc).

Q. Collaboration

- Improve data sharing and collaborate on data collection to standardize and streamline where appropriate.
- Better integrate CDPH's Occupational Health Branch with Cal/OSHA.
- Build collaboration between the DIR Young Workers Program and CDPH's adolescent health staff to educate new workers and develop policies to protect them.
- Increase intra-agency coordination of programs to better address healthy community needs including: aging in place, hunger, climate change, and chronic disease.
- Fund efforts to coordinate jobs/housing/transportation planning.
- The deans in three UC schools of public health should work with state agencies to develop pre-service and continuing education for public health-related workforce at local and state levels; identify ways UC can collaborate on research and technology transfer with State agencies on the above topics.
- California Treasurer's Office: Partner with others in the nonprofit, philanthropic, local or federal government, and for-profit sectors to target portions of funds

within the Treasurer's office toward large-scale efforts to improve healthy food access in underserved low-income communities across the state. Consider programs within areas such as: the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, the California Public Employees' Retirement System, and the California State Teachers' Retirement System.

- Coordinate with regional agencies, and provide funding for communities to engage in healthy community development and sustainable planning processes.
- Pool resources across State agencies to direct more total resources toward putting tools and best practices into the hands of those shaping the built environment, especially through increased trainings and technical assistance such as those currently offered through the Healthy Transportation Network.
- California agencies should prioritize equity in all healthy policy work, since many preventable public health issues disproportionately impact low-income people and communities of color. Agencies should review their policies for disparate impact and making adjustments as needed. The HiAP Task Force can encourage agencies to target investments in identified high-need areas by integrating social equity and livability principles around infrastructure investments. To do this, agencies must collect and analyze community conditions data that include information on poverty and racial concentration, and public health outcomes. The HiAP Task Force should assess a range of social determinants indicators to prioritize investments in communities of greatest need, with emphasis on communities experiencing high levels of poverty, high levels of unemployment, high levels of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease.
- Plan brown bag lunches, seminars, symposium, and other efforts to facilitate partnerships and mutual understanding between agencies, organizations and departments in order to share resources to improve communities.
- Encourage agencies to train and educate staff on cross-disciplinary issues and innovations. Provide *regular* opportunities for cross-agency learning and information sharing, to address *not only* competing public policy goals, but to identify opportunities for collaboration and synergy. Consider the HiAP Task Force as a mechanism for sustaining HiAP, addressing new opportunities and conflicts, and remaining flexible and responsive to new opportunities.

R. Community Engagement

- Increase funding for staff positions and time for development of and participation in meaningful community engagement processes.
- Create rules or regulations to assure that grantees at the local level integrate meaningful community engagement in decision-making.
- Prioritize clear and understandable communications through translation into multiple languages and lay speak.
- Seek technical assistance to develop public participation processes and educate and engage government staff on best practices and methods to increase and incorporate community engagement.

- Develop processes to ensure communities are engaged early and allowed input before decisions are made. Make meetings accessible by convenient times and location.
- Require deep and broad outreach within communities when conducting planning/comment meetings and other opportunities for community engagement, including actively extending outreach beyond government and sub-regional planning bodies to engage nonprofit, community, and academic partners.
- Provide funding for non-governmental organization and resident participation.
- Increase language assistance access.
- To increase community engagement, State employees should provide education in the exercise of democracy to all clients.
- Provide broadband internet access throughout the state.
- Strengthen requirements for community participation in the redevelopment process.
- Place priority on programs to increase outreach to and access for low-income residents/communities.
- Support community-based organizations involved in revitalizing neighborhoods.
- Provide resource guides to new tenants in public housing that have information about nearby community health clinics, supermarkets, parks, community gardens, recreational centers and other elements of the built environment that influence health.

S. Political Process

- Reduce impact of money in political and campaign process.
- Ensure that the budget process considers health consequences of proposed budget cuts.
- Approve a 50 percent budget threshold.
- Reform initiative process so that the budget is developed through informed policy discussion.

T. Continue Health in All Policies

- Request new governor to recognize health as a priority.
- Develop materials for transition team for next administration that highlight successes, lay out a road map, and provide expected outcomes and tasks.
- Educate policymakers about Health in All Policies.
- Provide training to all staff working in policy, planning and zoning, and legislative activities on the importance of health impact considerations and their role in assuring these issues are addressed.
- Expand the HiAP Task Force to include other agencies.
- Educate and inform elected officials about health policies.
- Continue the HiAP Task Force under the SGC through new Executive Order or legislation.
- Assist each agency to develop internal plans for achieving stated benchmarks and outcomes. Plans should include meaningful community engagement processes to achieve maximum buy-in, support, and effectiveness.

- In order to be most effective, the Task Force should be charged with defining specific agency responsibilities and transforming these recommendations into action plans.
- Continue to meet on an ongoing basis to establish interim benchmarks and outcomes for each agency in pursuit of health goals and priorities. Interim benchmarks and outcomes should consider and address issues of equity, and be revisited and updated on a regular basis to check progress and stay current. Benchmarks and outcomes should specifically address social, economic and physical aspects of community environments that impact health.
- Encourage the formation of an advisory board to the Task Force made up of leaders from organizations and communities around the state who can provide input on the implementation of recommendations and ensure that the overall direction of the Task Force aligns with the realities and needs of communities.

¹ State of Washington, Example Comprehensive Plan Policies to Support Physically Active Communities (Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, 2007).

² Todd Litman, Win-Win Emission Reduction Strategies: Smart Transportation Strategies Can Achieve Emission Reduction Targets And Provide Other Important Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits (Victoria Transport Policy Institute, 2007), www.vtpi.org/wwclimate.pdf.

³ Leadership for Healthy Communities. Action Strategies Toolkit: A Guide for Local and State Leaders Working to Create Healthy Communities and Prevent Childhood Obesity. Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, updated February 2010.

⁴ Smart Growth Network, Getting to Smart Growth: 100 Policies for Implementation (International City/County Management Association), <http://www.smartgrowth.org/pdf/gettosg.pdf>.

⁵ Gosselin, Maggie. "Beyond the USDA: How Other Government Agencies can Support a Healthier More Sustainable Food System." Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, February 2010.

⁶ Baxter J, Raymond. "Making better use of the policies and funding we already have." *Preventing Chronic Disease* 7(2010).

⁷ New York State Council on Food Policy, Report to Governor David A. Paterson. "Making Connections: Developing a Food System for a Healthier New York State." Recommended State Food Policies, December 2009.

⁸ NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. "Farmers' Markets Initiatives: Promoting Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Underserved Communities". 2010 Report.

⁹ Center for Cities and Schools, The Local Government Commission. "How California's School Siting Policies Can Support A World-Class Educational System." Submitted to the California Department of Education by the Ad-Hoc Coalition for Healthy School Siting, January 31.

¹⁰ State of California Business, Housing, and Transportation Agency. "California Strategic Highway Safety Plan." September, 2006.

¹¹ Muller, Mark, Tagtow, Angie, Roberts, Susan L. and MacDougall, Erin. "Aligning Food Systems Policies to Advance Public Health." *Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition*, 4;3(2009): 227-230.

¹² Lamson, Erica and Colman, Victor. "Nutrition and Physical Activity: A Policy Resource Guide." Washington State Department of Public Health, February 2005.

